

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 14 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--In a preferred aspect of the present invention, the polymer is selected from the group consisting of copolymers of polyvinyl pyrrolidone. A particularly preferred copolymer of polyvinyl pyrrolidone is N-vinylimidazole N-vinylpyrrolidone (PVPVI) polymers available from for example BASF under the trade name Luvitee LUVITEC VP155K18P polymer. Preferred PVPVI polymers have an average molecular weight of from 1,000 to 5,000,000, more preferably from 5,000 to 2,000,000, even more preferably from 5,000 to 500,000 and most preferably from 5,000 to 15,000. Preferred PVPVI polymers comprise at least 55%, preferably at least 60% N-vinylimidazole monomers. Alternatively another suitable polymer may be a quaternized PVPVI for example the compound sold under the tradename Luvitee Quat LUVITEC QUAT 73W polymer by BASF.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 21 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Such vinylpyrrolidone/dialkylaminoalkyl acrylate or methacrylate copolymers are commercially available under the name copolymer COPOLYMER 845®, Gafquat GAFQUAT 734®, or Gafquat GAFQUAT 755® copolymers from ISP Corporation, New York, NY and Montreal, Canada or from BASF under the tradename Luviquat LUVIQUAT® copolymer--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 1 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Most preferred herein are quaternized copolymers of vinyl pyrrolidone and dimethyl aminoethylmethacrylate (polyquaternium-11) (POLYQUATERNIUM-11) copolymer available from BASF.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 21 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Suitable vinylpyrrolidone homopolymers are commercially available from ISP Corporation, New York, NY and Montreal, Canada under the product names PVP K-15® (viscosity molecular weight of 10,000), PVP K-30® (average molecular weight of 40,000),

PVP K-60® (average molecular weight of 160,000), and PVP K-90® (average molecular weight of 360,000). Other suitable vinylpyrrolidone homopolymers which are commercially available from BASF Cooperation Corporation include Sekalan SOKALAN HP 165® and Sekalan SOKALAN HP 12® homopolymers; vinylpyrrolidone homopolymers known to persons skilled in the detergent field (see for example EP-A-262,897 and EP-A-256,696).--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 21 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Such copolymers of N-vinylpyrrolidone and alkylenically unsaturated monomers like PVP/vinyl acetate copolymers are commercially available under the trade name Luviskel LUVISKOL ® series of copolymers from BASF.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 31 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Particularly polysaccharide polymers to be used herein are xanthan gum and derivatives thereof. Xanthan gum and derivatives thereof may be commercially available for instance from Kelco under the trade name Keltrol KELTROL RD®, Kelzan KELZAN S® or Kelzan KELZAN T® polysaccharide polymers.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 9 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Suitable dicapped polyalkylene glycols for use herein include O,O'-bis(2-aminopropyl)polyethylene glycol (MW 2000), O,O'-bis(2-aminopropyl)polyethylene glycol (MW 400), O,O'-dimethyl polyethylene glycol (MW 2000), dimethyl polyethylene glycol (MW 2000), or mixtures thereof. A preferred dicapped polyalkylene glycol for use herein is dimethyl polyethylene glycol (MW 2000). For instance dimethyl polyethylene glycol may be commercially available from Hoescht as the polyglycol series, e.g. PEG DME-2000, or from Huntsman under the name Jeffamine JEFFAMINE® and XTJ® polyethylene glycols.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 19, line 8 with the following rewritten paragraph:

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--For example C14-C16 alkyl sulphonate salt is commercially available under the name Hostapur ® SAS from Hoechst and C8-alkylsulphonate sodium salt is commercially available under the name Witeonate WITCONATE NAS 8® sodium salt from Witco SA. An example of commercially available alkyl aryl sulphonate is Lauryl aryl sulphonate from Su.Ma. Particularly preferred alkyl aryl sulphonates are alkyl benzene sulphonates commercially available under trade name Nansa NANSA ® alkyl benzene sulphonate available from Albright&Wilson.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 20, line 6 with the following rewritten paragraph:

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--Other particularly suitable anionic surfactants for use herein are alkyl carboxylates and alkyl alkoxy carboxylates having from 4 to 24 carbon atoms in the alkyl chain, preferably from 8 to 18 and more preferably from 8 to 16, wherein the alkoxy is propoxy and/or ethoxy and preferably is ethoxy at an alkoxylation degree of from 0.5 to 20, preferably from 5 to 15. Preferred alkylalkoxycarboxylate for use herein is sodium laureth 11 carboxylate (i.e., RO(C₂H₄O)₁₀-CH₂COONa, with R= C12-C14) commercially available under the name Akyposoft AKYPOSOF 100NV alkylalkoxycarboxylate from Kao Chemical Gbmh.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 21, line 30, and continuing onto the following page with the following rewritten paragraph:

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--Examples of particularly suitable alkyldimethyl betaines include coconut-dimethyl betaine, lauryl dimethyl betaine, decyl dimethyl betaine, 2-(N-decyl-N, N-dimethylammonia)acetate, 2-(N-coco N, N-dimethylammonio) acetate, myristyl dimethyl betaine, palmityl dimethyl betaine, cetyl dimethyl betaine, stearyl dimethyl betaine. For example Coconut dimethyl betaine is commercially available from Seppic under the trade name of Amonyl AMONYL 265® dimethyl betaine. Lauryl betaine is commercially available from Albright & Wilson under the trade name Empigen EMPIGEN BB/L® lauryl betaine.--

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[Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 22, line 6, with the following rewritten paragraph:]

--Examples of amidobetaines include cocoamidoethylbetaine, cocoamidopropyl betaine or C10-C14 fatty acylamidopropylene(hydropropylene)sulfobetaine. For example C10-C14 fatty acylamidopropylene(hydropropylene)sulfobetaine is commercially available from Sherex Company under the trade name "Varion VARION CAS® sulfobetaine".--

[Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 22, line 12, with the following rewritten paragraph:]

--A further example of betaine is Lauryl-imino-dipropionate commercially available from Rhone-Poulenc under the trade name Mirataine MIRATAINE H2C-HA ® betaine.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 23, line 28 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--These surfactants are commercially available from BASF under the trade name Plurafac PLURAFAC ® surfactant from HOECHST under the trade name Genapol GENAPOL ® surfactant or from ICI under the trade name Symperton SYMPERONIC ® surfactant. Preferred capped nonionic alkoxylated surfactants of the above formula are those commercially available under the tradename Genapol GENAPOL ® L 2.5 NR surfactant from Hoechst, and Plurafac PLURAFAC ® surfactant from BASF.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 26, line 6 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--A preferred biodegradable chelating agent for use herein is ethylene diamine N,N'-disuccinic acid, or alkali metal, or alkaline earth, ammonium or substitutes ammonium salts thereof or mixtures therof. Ethylenediamine N,N'- disuccinic acids, especially the (S,S) isomer have been extensively described in US patent 4,704,233, November 3, 1987, to Hartman and Perkins. Ethylenediamine N,N'- disuccinic acids is, for instance, commercially available under the tradename SEDDS SSEDDS ® disuccinic acid from Palmer Research Laboratories.--

[Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 26, line 14 with the following rewritten paragraph:]

--Suitable amino carboxylates to be used herein include ethylene diamine tetra acetates, diethylene triamine pentaacetates (DTPA),N- hydroxyethylethylenediamine triacetates, nitrilotri-acetates, ethylenediamine tetrapropionates, triethylenetetraaminehexa-acetates, ethanol-diglycines, propylene diamine tetracetic acid (PDTA) and methyl glycine di-acetic acid (MGDA), both in their acid form, or in their alkali metal, ammonium, and substituted ammonium salt forms. Particularly suitable amino carboxylates to be used herein are diethylene triamine penta acetic acid, propylene diamine tetracetic acid (PDTA) which is,

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for instance, commercially available from BASF under the trade name Triton TRILON FS®
propylene diamine tetracetic acid and methyl glycine di-acetic acid (MGDA).--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 30, line 23 with the following rewritten paragraph:

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-Preferred enzymatic materials include the commercially available lipases, cutinases, amylases, neutral and alkaline proteases, cellulases, endolases, esterases, pectinases, lactases and peroxidases conventionally incorporated into detergent components or compositions compositions. Suitable enzymes are discussed in US Patents 3,519,570 and 3,533,139.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 30, line 29 with the following rewritten paragraph:

-Preferred commercially available protease enzymes include those sold under the tradenames Alcalase, Savinase, Primase, Durazym, and Esperase ALCALASE, SAVINASE, PRIMASE, DURAZYME, and ESPERASE enzymes by Novo Industries A/S (Denmark), those sold under the tradename Maxatase, Maxacal and Maxapem MAXATASE, MAXACAL and MAXAPEM enzymes by Gist-Brocades, those sold by Genencor International, and those sold under the tradename Opticlean and Optimase OPTICLEAN and OPTIMASE enzymes by Solvay Enzymes. Protease enzyme may be incorporated into the compositions in accordance with the invention at a level of from 0.0001% to 4% active enzyme by weight of the composition.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 31, line 1 with the following rewritten paragraph:

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-Preferred amylases include, for example, α -amylases obtained from a special strain of *B licheniformis*, described in more detail in GB-1,269,839 (Novo). Preferred commercially available amylases include for example, those sold under the tradename Rapidase RAPIDASE amylase by Gist-Brocades, and those sold under the tradename Termamyl, Duramyl TERMAMYL, DURAMYL and BAN amylases by Novo Industries A/S. Highly preferred amylase enzymes maybe those described in PCT/ US 9703635, and in WO95/26397 and WO96/23873.--

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Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 31, line 25 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Another preferred lipase herein is obtained by cloning the gene from Humicola lanuginosa and expressing the gene in Aspergillus oryza, as host, as described in European Patent Application, EP-A-0258 068, which is commercially available from Novo Industri A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark, under the trade name Lipolase LIPOLASE lipase. This lipase is also described in U.S. Patent 4,810,414, Huge-Jensen et al, issued March 7, 1989.--

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Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 33, line 23 with the following rewritten paragraph:

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--The compositions according to the present invention may further comprise a suds controlling agent such as 2-alkyl alkanol, or mixtures thereof, as a preferred optional ingredient. Particularly suitable to be used in the present invention are the 2-alkyl alkanols having an alkyl chain comprising from 6 to 16 carbon atoms, preferably from 8 to 12 and a terminal hydroxy group, said alkyl chain being substituted in the α position by an alkyl chain comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, preferably from 2 to 8 and more preferably 3 to 6. Such suitable compounds are commercially available, for instance, in the Iseföl ISOFOL® series of 2-alkyl alkanols such as Iseföl ISOFOL® 12 (2-butyl octanol) or Iseföl ISOFOL® 16 (2-hexyl decanol).--

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Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 34, line 31 with the following rewritten paragraph:

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--Especially preferred silicone suds controlling agents are described in Copending European Patent application N°92201649.8. Said compositions can comprise a silicone/silica mixture in combination with fumed nonporous silica such as Aerosil® AEROSIL® silicone/silica mixture.--

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Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 36, line 25 with the following rewritten paragraph:

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--Suitable alkoxyLATED linear C1-C5 alcohols to be used herein are according to the formula R (A)_n-OH wherein R is a linear saturated or unsaturated alkyl group of from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, preferably from 2 to 4, wherein A is an alkoxy group preferably butoxy, propoxy and/or ethoxy, and n is an integer of from 1 to 5, preferably 1 to 2. Suitable alkoxyLATED

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aliphatic linear C1-C5 alcohols are butoxy propoxy propanol (n-BPP), butoxyethanol, butoxypropanol, ethoxyethanol or mixtures thereof. Butoxy propoxy propanol is commercially available under the trade name ~~n-BPP~~ N-BPP® butoxy propoxy propanol from Dow ~~chemical~~ Chemical. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 38, line 11 with the following rewritten paragraph:

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-Boron salts like sodium metaborate and sodium tetraborate are commercially available from Borax and Societa Chimica Larderello under the trade name ~~sodium metaborate~~ SODIUM METABORATE® and ~~Borax~~ BORAX® boron salts.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 38, line 24 with the following rewritten paragraph:

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-Citric acid is commercially available as an aqueous solution from Jungbunzlauer under the trade name ~~Citric acid~~ CITRIC ACID® citric acid.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 39, line 18 with the following rewritten paragraph:

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-The polycarboxylate polymer can be a homo or copolymer of monomer units selected from acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, maleic acid, malic acid, maleic anhydride. Preferred polycarboxylate polymers are ~~carbopol~~ CARBOPOL™ polymers from BF Goodrich. Suitable polymers have molecular weight in the range of from 10000 to 100 000 000 most preferably 1000000 to 10 000 000. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 39, line 29, and continuing onto the next page, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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-Suitable radical scavengers for use herein include the well-known substituted mono and dihydroxy benzenes and their analogs, alkyl and aryl carboxylates and mixtures thereof. Preferred such radical scavengers for use herein include di-tert-butyl hydroxy toluene (BHT), hydroquinone, di-tert-butyl hydroquinone, mono-tert-butyl hydroquinone, tert-butyl-hydroxy anisole, benzoic acid, toluic acid, catechol, t-butyl catechol, benzylamine, 1,1,3-tris(2-methyl-4-hydroxy-5-t-butylphenyl) butane, n-propyl-gallate or mixtures thereof and highly preferred is di-tert-butyl hydroxy toluene. Such radical scavengers like N-propyl-gallate may

be commercially available from Nipa Laboratories under the trade name Nipanox NIPANOX
S1 ® N-propyl-gallate--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 43, line 20 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Other preferred although minor components include preservatives. By preservatives it is meant any compound that can be stably added to the composition that kills or at least inactivates microbes, for example bacteria and fungi. Any suitable preservative currently available on the market may be incorporated herein see for example those listed in the journal HAPPI May 1999 edition p78-94. Particularly preferred preservatives are phenoxyethanol available for example from BASF under the trade name Protectol PROTECTOL PP phenoxyethanol or gluteraldehyde available from for example BASF under the trade name Protectol PROTECTOL GDA gluteraldehyde--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 49, line 10 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--PVPVI is N-vinylimidazole N-vinylpyrrolidone supplied by BASF under the trade name Luvitec LUVITEC VP155K18P PVPVI--